tmeurted to \$1,573 000, leaving subject to draft \$3,579,000. Drafts, in the aggregate, \$1,670,000 on the
Post-Office account, have been issued. Although the
uns on hand is comparatively small, no embarrassment
o the Treasury is anticipated. The receipts during
he last week were, from customs at New-York, nearly
100,000; Beston, \$194,000; B director, \$56,000; Philsleiphin, 46,000; New-Orleans, \$22,000, and Charleston,
10,000.

North-Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Friday, August 3, 1860.
The annual State election came off yesterday. The following is the vote in this city: For Governor, Ellis (Dem.) 193; Poole (Opp.) 525. For State Senate, Thompson (Dem.) 173; Bledaos (Opp.) 552. Unofficial returns from nine preciucts indicate that the Opposition have carried the County, which has heretofore been largely Democratic. In Wilmington, the returns pearly official, Ellis gains 34 over Buchanau. Seven precincts in the town of New-Hanover give Pool 54 votes more than Mr. Fil more received. The town is not counted close. The Democratic Legi-lative Ticket

PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 3, 1860. The election retures come in slowly. Wake County has gone Opposition, which Ellis carried in 1858 by 881 majority. The vote of New-Hanover is close. The Democratic ticket it is thought, however, is elected: Ellis's majority there in 1858 was 1,003. In Wayne Ellis loses 174 compared with the vote of 1858 Lenoir County gives Ellis a reduced majority. In Craven County Ellis holds his own. Northampton, Hatifax, and Edgecombe Counties are Democratic.

C. L. Vallandigham Renominated.

The Eccning Empire annuances that by the quani-mous agreement of the Central Committee of the Hid District, as well as the manimous desire of the De-mocracy, the Hon. Clement L. Vallaudigham is de-clared a candidate for Congress by acclamation.

State Politics.

Newburg, Friday August 3, 1860.
Thomas Fulton was to-day elected delegate from the
First Assembly District of Orange County for the
Syracuse Convention, and James R. Dickson, alter-

The Prince of Wales.
St. John, N. B., Friday, Ang. 3, 1860.
The following is the address of the Corporation in John to H. R. H. and the Prince's reply:

St. John to H. R. H. and the Prince's reply:

"We, the Mayor, Alfermen and Commonalty of the
City of St. John, basten to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of welcoming to New-Bruuswick
the heir apparent to the Throne and the future Sivereign of this great Empire, of which it is our pride to
form a portion, and over which the beneficent away of
our beloved Queen, day by day, strengthens those ties
which happily unite us with the mother country. on beloved Queen day by day, strengthens those ties which happily unite us with the mother country. Among us is still found a remnant of those who, in the last century, witnessed and partook of the joy and enthusiasm with which your Royal Highness's grandfather, the Duke of Keat, was received on his visit to the infant city, upon the founder of which, in token of Royal approbation, great benefits had been recently conferred by the royal charter of his Majesty George the Paird and with just pride we declare to your Royal Highness that the feelings of loyalty and attactwent which led to those shores these founders of this city still eminently characterize the entire population of this colony. It is our prayer that your Royal Highness will have a propitious termination to the tour through her Majesty's to the person and crown is the common sertiment of her devoted subjects in this the commercial capital of her Province of New-Bruns et k. "THOMAS McAVITY, Mayor"

The Prince received the address personally from W.

R. M. Burtis, to whom it was handed by the Recorder

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you with a'l sincerity for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the welcome which it conveys to the Colony of New-The welcome which it conveys to the Colony of New-Brunswick and the important city of which you are the municipal representatives. When my grandiather, the Duke of K-nt, paid to this place the visit to which you make so gratifying a reference be found it but little more than a village. It is my good fortune to receive on the same spot, from a cit-which affords a triking example of what may be effected under the influence of Fr e Institutions, by the spirit and energy striking example of what may be effected under the influence of Fr e Institutions, by the spirit and energy of the British race, these demonstrations of love and loyalty to the Queen, which at this moment are reflected upon me. Your commercial enterprise has nade this port the emperium of the trade of New-Brunswick, and as the noble river which flows into it brings down for export the produces of your soil, so, I trust, the vessels which crowd its piers will reward your successful industry with the wealth of other lands. I am not unmindful of the origin of this cities and the subject of pride and pleasure to re bave not departed from their first attachment Crown of England, which brought them to

The city is illuminated, and fireworks are being set off. There is a great crowd in the city, and triump arches and processions are the order of the day. I hoyal Highness has been much pleased with the Ception and decorations of the streets.

The Excursionists.

The Excursionists.

CLINTON, Conn., Friday, August 3, 5 p. m.

The schooner Treasure is just passing our place with the Hon. George W. Scrauton, Commodore of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael Louis A. Godey, the Hon. James H. Campbell the Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon John P. Verree, the Hon. Merry M. Fuller, and others of Pennsylvania; the Hon. J. T. N. Stratton, of New-Jersey; the Hon. John Woodruff, the Hon. W. H. Baell, of Clinton, and others.

Tornado in Kansas.

Leavesworth K. T., Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

Coffee County, Kansas, was visited, last week, by a destructive tornado, cansing much damage to timber, fences, and buildings. At Burlington, three dwellings and other buildings were destroyed. At Leroy, six houses, including the Neosbo House, were destroyed. At Ottamwa and Otter Greek, many dwellings were demellished. A number of persons were injured by the tornade, but none fatally.

The Times of this city has the following intelligence from the Plains.

from the Plains:
"Lieut. Stewart, with a portion of Sedg wick's com-

mand, on the 11th of July, pursued and chastised a party of Kiowas, killing two, and taking sixteen of them prisoners. Many outrages by the Kiowas and Comanches on the Arkansas, are reported."

Later from Havana. New Orleans, Friday, Aug 3, 1860. The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana on the 30th

Sugar was firm at 81 reals. The exports of the

week were 42,000 boxes; total, 628,000. Freights were adva cing; Sterling exchange 13 2 13 premium; on New York 1 2 13 premium.

A REMEDY FOR THE WHEAT MIDGE,-We have everal times stated that an ichoeumon parasite of the wheat midge had been discovered, and we are glad to sear that it is already performing its work of destruction of this terrible pest of the wheat-growers.

A correspondent of The Canadian Agriculturist makes the following statement, which will be read with great satisfaction in all wheat-growing regions of

his country:

"I am rejoiced that this week I can aurounce the trivial of a deadly enemy to the wheat midge or fly in the neighborhood of Sparta To wiship, of Yarnouth, the farmers have discovered some species of thieuceons which deposit their eggs in the larva. One of these is very small, black and shining; the their is also black, with red feed and a blunt tail. These are often mistaken for the wheat fly, but as it as only two wings, while they have four, the distinction is obvious. To observe the proceedings of the thieumons place a number of the maggets or larvae of the wheat fly on a sheet of paper, and set a female threumon in the midst of them; she soon pounces point her victim, and intensely vibrating her ancenne, sending herself obliquely, plunges her oripositor into be body of the larva, depositing in it a single egg, he will then pass to the second and so on, depositing single egg in each. You will observe the magget rithing in seeming agony when sometimes the fly ings them three times. These ichneumons appear in yrisds on the outside of the esr; but as if impatient of bright light, sheltering themselves from the sun's sys among the husks."

We suggest the propriety of bastening the work of is useful insect, by transporting it from where it is by at work, to other localities in advance of its nat-

-It is stated that Blondin, the Niagara Falls tightpe walker, has made arrangements to give one ore exhibitions at Jones's Wood in this city.

THE NEXT METEORS.

The public interest excites by the great meteo of the 20th ult. will be likely to be reawakened, in a measure, by the recurrence of another and much more remarkable season of such a splays which is near at hand. Shooting stare are seen every month of the year, but there are some half a dozen perieds during which they are very abandant. These are April 22-25, July 17-26-during which the late meteor appeared-Aug. 9-11, Oct. 16-38, Nov. 12-14, Nov. 27-29, Dec. 6-12. Jaquary is mentioned as having frequently brilliant displays, but the day is not stationary. The August epoch seems to have been the richest of late years. It hardly ever fails to bring a very abundant harvest of meteors. Formerly that of Nov. 12-14 exceeded all others. The December epoch seems to be poor, and the second one of November the most barren

As luminous meteors, stones falling to the earth in showers or singly, shooting stars, and the like, seem to be all due to the same cosmical causes, these epochs are of special interest to the astono mer and meteorologist. The late Professor Baden Powell gave the subject much attention for many years, and up to the very time of his death, pre senting annually to the British Association a special report on the subject, comprising elaborate tables of the meteors, prepared with great care, from extended observations, and various cooperation. The report of the present year was presented to the Association at their late meeting at Oxford, by Mr. J. Glai-her, who comp. ed the tables which Mr. Powell had in hand. The report concludes with a notice of a memoir, by M. Schmidt, on the importance of greater attention being paid to the tails or luminous trains of light left by luminous meteors in their track, which sometimes remain long after the meteors themselves have disappeared.

Most of the facts quoted below are mentioned in the annual reports.

Dr. Buist, of India, furnishes the British Association for the Advancemes tof Science, at their meeting for 1849, with the following results of his ob-

servations: "The leading characteristics which distinguish our larger and lesser aerolites are the following: the larger generally appear as luminous as a st-r of the first, the lesser scarcely so much as a star of the third magnitude. The light of the larger meteors is generally orange, bluish, or greenish, hardly ever white. It resembles that of a star of a Roman candle as if given out by a considerable mass of matter. "It is never at all dazzling." "When approaching the termination of its course, it coamouly flames out with unusual brilliancy. "If mateors fall over the twenty-four hours indiscriminately, the number entering our atmosphere must be immeuse."

Avent 10, 1820, at 2 colock in the morning a

August 10, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the morning, meteor wasseen in England by the Rev. John Webb, which had the appearance of a luminous line, with sparks issuing in great quantity from both s des of it. This soon disappeared gradually, and directly after, another, much less bright, was seen further op, which lasted only for a moment. He was also informed that one had been seen about 11 p. m., which was much brighter and lasted longer. Shoot-

In 1847 multitudes of shooting stars and several large meteors were seen almost every clear night between the 2d and 20th of August.

ing stars were observed in surprising numbers all

August 25, 1849, a splendid meteor was England, followed by a train of stars.

August 12, 13, 14, of same year, great number were observed in France, and their tracks mapped down. All appeared to originate in the constellation Pegassus.

In 1849 the maximum of the August epoch rose to 120 meters in an hour, and its duration about fifteen days. The maximum happens invariably about the 10th.

August 9 and 10, 1849, M. Quatelet, at Brussels, determined 28 per hour as the average of

On the night of the 10th, M. Heis, at Aix-la-Chapelle, France, counted 254 between 9 o'clock p. m. and 2 a. m.

Another observer on the same night counted 370 at Berne. A great many were observed on the right following also. August 12, there are on record: one with a train of light and a nebulous ball, three times brighter than Sirius; another of similar appearance six times brighter than Sirius; another eight times brighter than Sirius. Thes continued numerous for several nights.

In the August epoch of 1850, 75 were counted in an bour and a half on the 9th, all except four or five of which emanated from a point near beta Camelopardali. The Illustrated London News contained an account of one seen about 10 o'clock of the 10th at Tipperary, which was nearly equal to the full moon. It was described as at first reddish, and afterward a brilliant blue. The light from it cast strong shadows of objects. It had a train consisting of three long tails, which remained waving backward and forward for thirty seconds after the meteor had disappeared.

In The London Times of August 15 is an account of a shower of meteors, too many to count, witnessed on the 12th by the Rev. J. J. Irwin and others who were with him. They all seemed to issue from the same tract, and took nearly the same direction toward the hor zon.

At Penzance, Cornwall, England, one was about 8 p. m. on the 12th of the same year, half as large as the full moon and equal in brightness to the rising moon. It lasted fifteen seconds. Another at 11 p. m., nearly half the diameter of the moon, globular, of a yellow color, and having a train of light. It moved slowly. On the 14th one was seen four or five times larger than Jupiter, of a

On the 15th a large meteor, much brighter than first magnitude star, was witnessed. At starting it appeared rather small, gradually increased, then decreased; for an instant disappeared, then increased and decreased again. This corresponds in many particulars with one witnessed a few minutes after the great meteor of the 20th ult., which we do not remember to tave seen described in the papers. It skipped along the sky, disappearing and reappearing some eight times.

At 10 o'clock p. m. of the 29th, 1850, a meteor was seen to suddenly change its course at more then a right angle.

August 7, 1853, one appeared at 104 p. m. o one third the moon's apparent diameter, and about as bright as the moon's surface. One record states that on the 9th four, and on the 10th ten appeared as large as a first magnitude star; and several beside, as large as Jupiter in apposition. Another record gives fifteen for the 9th, and fifty two for the 10th, as large or larger than first-magnitude stars; about one-third of all that appeared left trains. One on the 9th is described thus: "It shone like Jupiter, and left a superb train after "it." Another, as "remarkable for the bluish-"green shade of its train." One was seen at Ghent on the same night which presented the

aspect of a globe of fire. As it moved, its bright ness diminished, until it disappeared for an instart, as if completely hidden by a species of whitish smoke which proceeded from it at this moment, after which it reappeared with primitive brill arcy. One would have said that the meteor in question was undergoing absolute combustion. In New-Haven, nearly 400 were counted on the 10th, after midnight.

In the August epoch of 1855, several are recorded seen on the 3d, as equal to Jupiter when brightest. One at 104 o'clock, five or six times Jupiter in size, having a bluish color, and leaving behind a train 25 degrees long. It cast "a light upon the ground." A little before 11 o'clock one appeared, a quarter of the size of the moon. For more than half its course, it was a colorless, well-defined, circular body, leaving a streak of bight behird in its track. When more than half way, the meteor altered, increasing to double its "origiral size, and became blue in color." On the 10th, one is described as having "a rolling motion, left no streak, but was itself a collection of rounded bodies, each equal to a fourth magni-"tude star, and about sixteen in number." On the 11th, "a bright light behind the hills, pre-" ceded the rising of a bright body like the full 'moon. It gradually diminished to a small star, "Rays proceeded from it on all sides, not shooting out, but stationary." Of those visible between the 9th and 13th, one observer says: 15 were of first magnitude, 22 of second magnitude, 30 of third magnitude and 51 smaller. In 42 examples of these, 17 ware coloriess, 17 blue, 7 red and 1 yellow. Nearly all had streaks. Estimating the number actually seen to have been a fair average, gives 8,760 for the sum total that fell during the five days, 9th-13th of August, 1855.

Aug. 25, 1856, one appeared, described as having a very beautiful appearance, with a long whitish red line running from it, emitting sparks. Its motion was comparatively slow.

Aug. 31, of the some year, one was seen of reddish yellow color, which rapidly increased in size from third magnitude to two-thirds the size of the moon, and suddenly vanished when at its maximum brightness. Its shape was that of a wreath.

A writer in The London Times of Aug. 17, 1857,

says:

"Monday, being the 10th of August, astronomers were all on the look-out for the periodical falling stars. I began my watch on the 9th, when some few brilliant exemples occurred. On the 10th they were more numerous, as also on the 11th; but on the 12th they assumed very unusual forms and colors.

"Maby hundreds fell in various directions."
They descended slowly, in general, with a bright yellow flane—others were splendidly crimson, and some bright blue and purple."

Aug. 25, one was witnessed in Liverpool as a

brilliant ball, one-third the size of the moon, of an orange hue. It burst, throwing out a shower of fire which disappeared in about two seconds.

Aug. 2, 1858, one had an undulating, serpentine ourse. On the 8th, one was seen, which at first appeared the size of a star of the first magnitude. After passing 5°, and increasing in size, it suddenly threw off a shower of intensely brilliant green sparks, and at the same instant disappeared.

On the 13th one appeared which was remarkable for varying from considerably brighter than a first magnitude star to less than a fourth, at intervals of

On the same night another observer saw one one-third the size of the moon. It was at first light blue, then green, and finally a red point. Its shape was round, and continued uniform until the moment of vanishing, when it got sensibly smaller and disappeared as a point.

Larger meteors, says one, are seen about the 3d, and richer displays about the 10th of August. The point of divergence at this season of the year, that is to say, the place of meeting of the courses of the meteors, if produced backward, appears to be somewhere in the neighborhood of the pole. Cassiopeia is most favored as the center of emanation. The direction taken is mostly south-westerly. Meteors appear, however, in every elevated portion of the heavens, and shoot in other directions. Camelopardalis and Cygnus are also points of ergence for a great many.

There are two great classes of shooting stars; those that increase in brilliancy during their progress, and those that decrease as they proceed. They often increase rapidly from small to great size. They are sometimes accompanied with a distinct report on disappearance. Some are seen with trains and some without. They are sometimes mere "spurts of light," probably very distant meteors. They are sometimes a cluster of stars, increasing rapidly in brilliancy as they and fall separate, like a rocket bursting in one direction. They sometimes fade away at both ends, before becoming invisible in the middle. Summing up the resuits of the last ten years' observations, these generalizations seem to be admissible: First, that the number of meteors increases regularly from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Second, that nearly two-thirds of the whole number originate in the eastern hemisphere of the sky.

The distribution of colors one observer tabulates thus: yellow, 14, red, 7; blue, 5; colorless, 2. It seems quite evident that the greater portion, says Prof. Baden Powell (1849), of these bodies move in lines parallel to each other.

Frequent cases occur of a star falling in the very same track of a previous one, at an interval of a few seconds. When this happens, it invariably moves at an equal speed with the one which had gone before. B. P. suggests that the follower is an attendant or satellite of the other, assuming them to be material bodies.

A very curious fact is stated-that a meteor. having a continuous ray of light, if it cross an auroral arch or beam, instantly brighten.

There is every reason to suppose that they occur in the daytime just as much as at night. Accordingly, some astronomers have occupied themselves during the richest epochs in watching the disk of the sun, if, perchance, some might cross it. Messier remarked that in 1777 he one day counted 200 small, dark bedies cross the solar disk. Prof. Erman stated in 1839, in Astronomische Nachrichten, that the cold days of the 11th to the 13th of May, and the 5th to the 7th of February, were owing to the passage of falling stars between us

From the above instances-a few out of a great many-the reader will doubtless think it worth while to watch the heavens with some attention during every clear night for a fortnight to come. Anotter exhit ition like that of the 20th ult. is not, of course, to be expected, though now is the time for more of the same sort; at any rate, many a fine sight will doubtless reward the faithful watchman, provided the weather, especially on the epocha nights, be favorable. The moon will then be in her third quarter and past, rising at midnight and after.

If, on watching the heavens two or three minutes, no shooting stars appear, it would not be well to give over looking, for in a quarter of an bour after they might be more numerous than you

A MARVELOUS MURDER CASE

A MAN CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR MURDER IN THE YEAR 1819, AND LIBERATED UPON THE

PRODUCTION ALIVE OF THE MURDERED VIC-TIM. NOW, AFTER A LACSE OF FORTY-ONE YEARS, CONFESSES THE MURDER AND THE CHEAT BY WHICH HE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT. Among the "Personal" paragraphs in THE TRIBUNE

July 30 appeared the subjoined: The Cleveland Plaindealer narrates the capture s The Circuland Plaindealer narrates the capture to take unterficiers, and in connection with it tells the follows. On the new state of the new state of the new state of the new state of the narrated at Burton. Some forty years ago, a do soled nurder was representation the State of Vermont. The interest of new was a brother-in-law of Boorn named Cottay, it circumst since you interest of the state of the sta

fact and how much fancy, as regards the iden ity of gards the confession and its truth, there are no means at present to determine; but as to its navrative of the murder trial, that is in the mais correct. It eves as to the name of the murdered man, which was Colvin, and not Cobley; and again as to the appearance of that man in the crowd before the gallows, upon which both the Boorns were about to die. Jesse Boorn, and his brother Stephen, were both condemned to death for the murder, but in consequence of Jesse's confession tha: S ethen alone was the murderer, his (Jesee's) sen tence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and the appearance of the murdered man was not on the day fixed for Stephen's execution, but on the 22d of December, 1819, more than a month before. Cri-ginal annals afford no case more extraordinary and interest ing than this one, the marvels of which are hightened by this last chapter from The Cleveland Plaindealer Annexed, I send you a report of the trial, condemnation, and liberation of the Boorns, which I cut from a newspaper some years ago; in connection with Jesse Boorn's present reported arrest and confession, its in terest is vitalized, and its republication may gratify readers of THE TRIBUNE

A REMARKABLE CASE.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS PROVED INNOCENT. The following case of a conviction for murder while the parthe were in fact innocent, and no murder had been committed, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the world.

It happened, as will be learned upon a perusal of it, in Vermont in 1819; and its singular denouement excited extraordinary

We invite for it a careful perusal.

Mr. Barna Boorn, and his aged partner, were respectable inhabitants of Manchester, in the State of Verment. They were the parents of a son and two daughters beside the unhappy Stephen and Jeese, who figure in the story we are about to narrate.

Sally, one of the daughters, became the wife of Russel Colvin, by whom she became the mother of several children, all of which were dispersed among their relatives, owing to the mental derangement of their father, which rendered him incapable of attending to his family concerns, and of providing for them a necessary support.

himself without giving any previous information, and rambling in various parts of the country. At one time he was absent as long as nine or ten months, after which he was found in the State of Rhode Island.

which he was found in the State of Rhode Island.
About eleves years after his marriage to Miss Boorn, he was again missing; which, at the time, caused little of 10 alarm, as it was expected he would return as on ferner occasions. But after a lapse of several years, nothing having been hasrd of him, surmises were circulated that he had been murdered; and suspicion rested on his brother-in-law, Stepten and Jerse Boorn, as his bunderers. This surpicion was created by a reference to the frequent altercations that had taken place occurrence of the former; and to some ungarded expression of the latter, siterwards; intimating hat Colvin was dead; and by their occasionally showing some signs of computation.

n an of respectability and noimpeachable characted creamed that Russel Colvin come to his bedside, as was turied. This was repeated taree times. The de-posit was a place talked of previous to the dream, which was where a house had formerly stood and filled up. This pit was opened, and nothing discovered but a large knife, a penkrife, and a button. Mrs. Colvin, anterior to their being presented to her, described them accurately, and on seeing them, said they belonged to her husband, excepting the small

A lad walking from Mr. Barna Boorn's, at a small distance, with his dog, a hollow stump standing near the path, engaged the notice of the spaniel, which ran to the place, and back again, several times, lifting up his feet on the boy, with whining notes, as though to draw the attenuon of his little master to the place; which had the effect. A cluster of bones were drawn from the roots of the stump, by the dog's paws. Further examination was made, and in the cavity of the stump were found two toe-nails, to appearance belong my to a human foot; others were discovered in the stump were found two toe-nails, to appearance belong up to a homan foot; others were discovered in a crumbled state, which, to appearance, had passed through the fire. It was tow concluded by many that some fragments of the body of Russel Colvin were found. The cluster of bones were brought before the Court of Inquiry. They were examined by a number of physicians, who thought them to be human; one of the trofession, however, thought otherwise. A Mr. Salis ury, about four years previous, had his leg amputated, which was buried at the distance of four or five miles. The limb was dug up, and, by comparing, it was universally determined that the bones were not inman. However, it was clear that the nails were was universally determined that the bones were not iuman. However, it was clear that the nails were human, and so appeared to 'all beholders. The bones were in a degree pulverized, but some pieces were in a tolerable state of preservation. Suspicions were excited that the body was burnt, and some part not continued cost into the stump, and other bones put among them for deception. Some time after the departure of Colvin, a barn belonging to Mr. Barna Boorn was counted by fire accionatality, it was conjusted that the

Colvin, a barn belonging to Mr. Barna Boorn was cousured by fire, accidentally; it was conjectured that the body was taken up and concealed under the barn, and nosily consumed. About that time, a log heap was burns by the Boorns, rear the place where the body was supposed to be deposited; it was thought by some that it was consumed there.

The subject occupied the atlention of almost every mind in the neighborhood. It seemed as if the age of ghosts and hobgobins had revived, and that every home was haunted by the ghost of Colvin. At length the mardered Colvin actually appeared, in a draum, to a connection of Boorns, and declared that he had been mu-dered by them, and pointed out the place where he a connection of Boorns, and declared that he had been mu dered by them, and pointed out the place where he was buried. Upon this mirsculous revelation, all the tun an passions were called into operation. Everybedy rushed forth to behold the bones of Colvin. The valleys poured forth groups of wendering men and women, not a few; the mountaineers descended from the rugged sides of the mountain to gaze, with trembling awe and quivering solicitude, upon the bones of Colvin! Timid females, and men who think and act like timid females, undoubtedly, from the effects of disturbed imaginations, saw the ghost of Colvin flitting scross the declivities of the mountains or walking with solemn step around the fields. Alt, all was consternation. Every mouth was ready to exclaim, Murder!

tion. Every mouth was ready to exclaim, Murder! murder!
Previous to the general excitement, Stephen Boorn, with his family, moved to Denmark, County of Lewis, in the State of New-York, about two houdred miles from the place of his nativity, where they were comportably ectiled; while Jesse remained in Macchester, where he was arrested and frequently brought before a court of inquiry. He at first boldly assected his innocence; but, after several days' confinement, and every art made use of to induce him to criminate himself and his brother, and being told that a confession would proba'ly be the means of obtaining his liberty, as strange and unaccountable as it may appear, he did confess that his brother Stephen had told him that he (Stephen) had given Colvin a blow, and laid him aside where no one could find him. Up in this, the authority issued a warrant to apprehend Stephen. Capt. Truman Hill, grand juryman for the town of Manchester, Squire Baymond, and Mr. R. Anderson, set out for Denmark, and arrived there in three days. They called on Mr. Eleazer S. Sylvester, innkeeper, who in the night, together with a Mr. Orange Clark and Mr. Heoper, belonging to the town, accompanied them to

the house of the supposed criminal. Mr. Clark went in first, and began some conversation about temporal concerns; the others surrounded the house, and he was easily taken. The surprise and distress of Mrs. Boorn on this occasion are not easily described; they excited the compassion of those who had come to take a way her husband, and they made her some presents. The prisoner was put in irons and brought to Manchester. He peremptorily swerted his innocence, and declared that he knew nothing about the murder of his brother-in-law. The prisoners were hept apart for a time, and assigned to seps ate cells. Nothing material transpired, and they were afterward confined in one room. Stephen deni-d the evidence brought against him by Jesse, and treated him with severity. Both the prisoners were repeatedly a lmonished to pay the strictest regard to truth. Many days were taken up in public examinations of the reputed criminals. Circumstantial evidence was brought forward which was much sagainst them, and they were bound over to await their trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court, to be held at Manchester on the third Taesday of Sep'e nber 1819.

Jesse Boorn, after an interview with his brother, denied that Stephen ever told him that he killed Colvin, and that what he reported about him was false. For some time they both continued to assert their innocence; but being told that they would undoubtedly be a victed upon the testimony already against them, and see of pardon being held out if they would confess the were facts, in which he acknowledged he killed he sate has a last Stephen wrote a statement of what the cold him in the place where the knife and Colvin, and that what he reported about him was false. For some time they be dead the took the bones from that the sate has a last Stephen wrote a statement of what the cold him in the place where the knife and following the following them under his father's barn, which was son after our. It will them, for perjury, testified to a house of four facts of the more of the poin

foll confession of the morror, made to him by Staphen and Jesse, and it is a so artfully framed, so corroborated by other facts, that it had great weight with the Court and Jury, then the was wholly false. But he had his end answered—he got bail by this means,

but hey did not discover asy sy, aptoms of compunity visit of by the Rev. Mr. Haynes, in his official capacity; but hey did not discover asy sy, aptoms of compunition, persisting in declaring their 'unocence, with appeals to Heaven. Stephya, particularly, at times appeared a worbed in passion and impastiance. One day Mr. Haynes introduced the example of Christ under sufferings, as a pattern worthy of initiation; he exclaimed. "I am as innocent a Jesus Christ!" for which extravagant expression he was reproved; he replied, "I don't mean that I am guittless as he was; I know I am a great sinner; but I am as innocent of kiling Colvin as he was." The court sat in September, and a judicious and impressive charge was given to the grand jury by his honor Judge Doolittle, and a bill of indictment was presented against Stephen and Jeses Boorn; but as it was not a full court, the trial could not commence.

The Court was accordingly adjourned to the 26th of October, 1819. It was with much difficulty that a Jury

The Court was accordingly adjourned to the 26th of October, 1819. It was with much difficulty that a Jury was obtained. But few could be found who had not expressed their opinion against the prisoners. The Hon. Judge Skinner and Mr. L. Sergeant were counsel for the prisoners. Mr. C. Sheidon was employed in behalf of the State. The counsel on both sides displayed much zeal and ability. The trial commenced on these synthe 27th day of October, and continued until the Saturday night following.

An incictment was presented, containing a charge sgainst Stephen and Jesse Boorn for the murd r of kusseli Colvin, to which they pleaded "Not guilty." The occasion excited uncommon interest. Six hundred people attended each day during the trial.

Before the introduction of say testimony, Mr. Skinner made a motion that as the prisoners had pleaded severally "Not guilty," they might be allowed separate trials.

The Court ruled that Stephen and Jesse Boorn should be jointly tried for the murder of Russell Colvin.

About fifty witnesses were successively examined

About fifty witnesses were successively examined; but as they were only corroborative of each other, all tending to prove the leading facts, and too voluminous for this brief sketch, none but the principal testimony will here be introduced.

Thomas Johnson, being sworn, sad—I was a neighbor to the Boorns and Colvin; in the sarly part of the nonth of May, seven years ago last Spring, I saw one norning Stepten Boorn, Jesse Boorn, Russell Colvin, picking up stones: they appeared to be in a quarrel; I had full view of them, although they could not see me; I have never seen Russ-Il since; Stephen said ha was not in the field picking stones at the time Colvin went off, but that he went off at that time; Jesse, while in prisor, to d me that he was sesisting in shoeing a horse when Colvin went off; Stephen said the woodchuck they had for dinner the day Colvin went off was killed by him when mending a fence for Mr. Hammend; Having purchased the land where this quarrel took place, the children found and brought home an old, nodey, rotten hat; I knew it to be the hat of Russell Colvin; in the cellar-hole stood a thrifty ap le tree, about three feet high, which was taken away the season after I noticed it.

Lewis Colvin sean of Russell Colvin said that at the

shout three i et high, which was taken away the season after I noticed it.

Lewis Colvin (son of Russell Colvin) said that at the
time Colvin went off he was picking stones with him
and Stephen and Jesse Boorn; that a quarrel arose
between Stephen and Colvin; that Colvin struck
Stephen first; that Stephen knocked Colvin down with
a rlub, ard that he (the witness) ran away, and saw no
blood; that Stephen told him not to tell that he struck
Colvin; and that he has never seen Colvin since.

Trunan Hill stated that he had the keys of the
prison in which the Boorns were imprisoned; that he

Truman Hill stated that he had the keys of that he prison in which the Boorns were imprisoned; that he exhorted Jesse to tell the truth, and that if he told a falsehood it would increase his trouble; that he con feesed that he was afraid that Stephan had murdered Colvin, and that he believed he knew very near where the body was buried; that when the knife and the hat Colvin was shorned; that when the knife and the hat Colvin was shorned; that when the knife and the hat of Colvin were shown him, he was much agitated. He said he urged Jesse to confess nothing but the

Sally Colvin, wife of Russel Colvin, and sister to the Borras, stated that about foor years previous, Stephen said be knew that Colvin was dead.

Daniel D. Balowin and Mrs. Baldwin, to the same effect, said that about three years before Stephen told them that Colvin went off in a strange manner into the woods, at the time he (Jesse Colvin) and Lewis were picking up stones; that Lewis had gone for drink, and when he asked them where Colvin was gons, one as swered "Gone to hell"; the other "that they had put him where potatoes would not freeze."

Numerous witnesses testified to the contradictory declaration of the Boorus in regard to the disappearance or death of Colvin; but the testimony of Silas Merrill, o the confession of Jesse Booru, was perhaps

ance or death of Colvin; but the testimony of Silas Merrill, of the confession of Jesse Boorn, was perhaps the most extra rdinary festure of the trial. He testified that as Jes e was returned to prison from time to time from the Court of Inquiry, that he had been urged to confess; that one night, in the prison, they get up, and Jesse said that Stephen knocked Colvin down twice, broke his skull, and the blood gushed out; that his father came up there saveral times, and said "d-n him"; that all three of them took the body and put is into the old cellur, where father cut his threat; that he know the jack life to be Colvin's; that Stephen wore Colvin's shees; that about a year and a half after they took the bones up, put them noder a haru that was burned, then pounded them up and fining them to the river; that father put some of them into an old stunp, &c. old stump, &c.

old stunp, &c.

Much evidence was introduced which was rejected by the Court as being irrevelant. The case was given to the Jury, after a short, judicious and impressive charge by his Henor, Judge Dooittle, which was followed by a lengthy and appropriate one by the Hon. Judge Chase The Jury retired, and within about one hour returned; and in compliance with a request of

to the Jury, after a short, judicious and impressive charge by his Henor, Judge Dooittle, which was followed by a lengthy and appropriate one by the Hon. Judge Chase The Jury retired, and within about one hour returned; and in compliance with a request of Mr. Skinner, they were severally inquired of waether they had agreed upon a verdict; and each agreed that they had found both of the prisoners guilty of the murder charged against them. The verdict was then publicly read by the clerk. After a short recess, his Honor, Judge Chase, with the most tender and sympathetic emotion, which he was unable to suppress, pronounced the awful sentence, that the criminals be remanded back to prison and that on the 28th day of January, between the hours of 10 and 20 clock, they should be hung by the neck till they were dead! praying the Lord to have mercy on their souls.

None can express the confusion and anguish into which the prisoners were cast on hearing their doom. They requested by their counsel, liberty to speak, which was granted. In sighs, and broken acce uta, they asserted their innocence. The convulsion of nature attending Stephen was so great as to render him unable to walk, but he was supported by others and carried to prison. The compassion of some was excited, especially to ward Jessee, which inclined them immediately to send a petition to the Legislature, then sitting at Montpesier, praying that the punishment of the cric inal, might be commuted to that of imprisonment for life. But few, however, signed the petition in favor of Stephen. The Assembly spont several days on the subject, and finally granted the request of Jesse, year 104, nay 31. The request of Stephen was negatived in the House, yeas 24, nays 37. The decision of the Assembly was brought to Maunbester by his Excellency, Gov. Galusha, and immediately communicated to the prisoners together. Little did these brothers think that the fate of Stephen would terminate more favorably than that of Jesse, and be the cause of a more speedy deliverance. The of darkesi di-penations of Providence are presages of the rising morning. This should teach us always to trust in the Lord, and consider that although clouds and darkness are round about him, justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne.

On the 29th day of October, Jesse took a final fare-cell of his brother, of his friends, and family at Man-

sor, expecting to spend the remainder of his life them None can express the melanchot; situation of Stephen the poor prisoner; separated from wife and children parents and friends, under the sentence of death, with out hope. Mr. Haynes visited him frequently, with sympathy and grief, and endeavored to turn his mind on the things of another world; telling him thet, as all human means had failed, he must look to God, as the only way of deliverance. He advised him to read the Holy Scriptures, to which he consented, if he could be allowed a candle, as his cell was dark. This request was granted; and he was often found reading, being at times calm, and again impatient. The interview of Mr. Haynes with him a few days before the new came that it was likely that Colvin was alive, was very affecting. One day, he said to Mr. Haynes, "I see no way but I must die! everything works agains me; but I am an innocent man; this you will know after I am dead." He burst into a flood of tears, and aid, "What will become of my poor wife and children? they are in needy circumstances, and I low them better than life itself." Mr. Haynes told him that God would take care of them. He replied, "I con't want to die. I wish they would let me live, even in the situation, some longer; perhaps something will take place that may convine the people that I am innocent." Mr. Haynes was about to leave the prison, when he said. "Will you pray with me?" He arose with his heavy chains on his arms and legs, being also chalteed down to the floor, and stood on his feet during prayer, with deep and bitter sightings.

Mr. Taber Chadwick of Shrewabury, Moamouth Courty, N. J. brother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Polhanus of Dover, in the same State, where Colvin had lived ever since April, 1813. seeing the account of the trial circ he Boorne at Manchester, wrote that Colvin had lived ever since April, 1813. seeing the account of the trial circ, Mr. Chadwick's letter was cared to the prison, and tread to Stephen; the new some doubt as to the truth of this report, it ten

whom he bad formerly been acquainted; which filled him with surprise.

The Conny Court being then in session, all were filled with astonishment and surprise. The Court suspended business for some hours, to gaze upon one who in a sense had been dead and was a ive again. Many who formerly knew him, then saw that there could be no deception; Colvin could call many of them by name. Toward evening, the same day, he came to Mandrester; notice being given that he was near at hand, a cry was heard, "Colvin has come!" The stage was driven swiftly and a signal extended; it was all bustle and confusion. The stage stopped at Capt. Black's Inn. The village was all alive; all were running to obtain sight of a man, who they had no doubt was dead, and had come as a kind of savior to one who was devoted to the gibbet. Some, like Thomas, would not believe without tangible evidence. People gathered around him with such agerness, as to render it impossible to press through the crowd, or obtain a sight of him. Almost all his old acquaintances he could recognize, and call them by name. Several grass were discouraged for joy; people ran to different parts of the lowar proclaimed to Stephen that Colvin had come! The welcome reception given it by the joyful prisoner, need not be mentioned. The chains on his arms were taken

what fond. He wondered how they came there, said "he left them in Jersey, and must take back." He fancied that he was the owner of the back." He fancied that he was the owner of the farm belongitg to Mr. Polhamus, in Dover; talked much about his property there. It was observed by those who formerly knew him, that his mental derangement was much greater than when he left Mancasser. Many things that took place years before he could recollect with accuracy, and describe with a degree of propriety. He discovered a placid and hurmless disposition. The family with whom he resided in New-Jersey, being ford of him, wished him to return, and spend his days with them, of which he seemed very desircus. Accordingly, on the 29th of December, he at out from Manchester, with Mr Whelply, for New-York, who engaged to convey him from thence to his former habitation in New-Jersey, having received remuneration from the Town of Manchester for that purpose.

pose.

Stephen was restored to his family, and Jesse was liberated as soon as circumstantes would admit.

FROM MINATITLAN-GOLD DISCOVERIES -By the arrival at this port of the brig Golden Lead, Captain Johnson, from Minatitlan, we have advices to the 4th

can steamer Indianola), and Mexican Schooner Caro-line, arrived Jane 30th from Vera Cruz, with troops to protect Minatitlan Jane 31, arrived schooner Col. Lesser, from Vera Cruz, in ballast.

The expedition which left here during the month of

May, returned June 27th. They went to the head waters of the Coatzacolcos, in the vicinity of Same Maria Chinalapa, and report having found gold, paying eight cents to the pan, but were obliged to return for provisions. The gold brought down was 10-carst, coarse gold, intermixed with black sand taken from The expedition returned to the mines on the las

inst, with six months provisions. Several French residents and Mexicans have left for the mines. Another expedition is being fitted out by the principal merchants of Minatitlan to explore further into the in-

The mines are accessible either by land or wa the distance being about 160 miles from Minat Crews are deserting vessels every day, with the in-tention of going to the mines. The night previous to the Golden Lead s sailing one of the men deserted, and it was with the utmost difficult the Captain wa able to keep the rest on board.

OCTOROONS DECIDED NOT TO BE NEGROES VIRGINIA.—At a recent session of the Alexandri County Court, two men of mixed blood appeared by fore the Court, two men of mixed blood appears fore the Court, and, having proved themselves octoroons, or pos-easing one eighth negro blood, the Court to certify that they were not negroes. Court, having heard the evidence, granted the first saled for. The object of the process was lesse the parties applying from the obligation penalties attached to free negroes by the laws of ginia.

SUICIDE AT POMPTON.-Capt. Joseph